HUD Guide to Environmental Compliance: NEPA-Related Statutes, Authorities and Requirements

24 CFR Parts 58.5 & 50.3/50.4 - NEPA-Related Federal laws and authorities

Environmental Issue/Impact (Statute, Authority &/or Regulation)	Generally Applicable Activities	Threshold for Action (Analysis/Evaluation/ Consultation)	Source Documentation (Map/On-line Listing/ Agency Contacts)	Action Required	Further Information
Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), particularly 7506 (c) & (d). 40 CFR parts 6, 51, and 93 (EPA) CAA of 1990, Sec. 112; 40 CFR Part 61 (NESHAP) http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/title1.html	 Acquisition of undeveloped land Change of land use Demolition Major rehabilitation New construction 	Project is located in an EPA-designated non-attainment area or maintenance area for one or more of six "criteria pollutants," called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Criteria pollutants (NAAQS): http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html Asbestos: Comprehensive Building Asbestos Survey are used for ongoing management of asbestos-containing materials, including Operations and Maintenance (O&M), removal, actions associated with renovations, and prior to demolition of a building or facility.	Designated non-attainment and maintenance areas are listed on EPA web site: http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenb k/ County-level air quality data: http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenb k/multipol.html Maps of non-attainment areas: http://www.epa.gov/oaqps001/greenb k/map_download.html EPA "AirData" maps and visualization tools: http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ Asbestos: ASTM "Standard Practice for Comprehensive Building Asbestos Surveys" (E2356-14): http://www.astm.org/search/fullsite-search.html?query=E%202356-10&	A determination of conformity with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) is required with respect to the proposed activity and the specific pollutant for which the area was designated a non-attainment or maintenance area. Document that the activity does/does not require SIP compliance. Contact the MPO or EPA to determine if the proposed activity is one that requires a permit under the SIP. If yes, obtain letter of consistency showing that the project is consistent with the SIP.	Conformity to SIP is made by: Regional or Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO); or EPA Regional Office. Status of non-attainment areas and EPA policy questions are addressed by EPA Regional Office. EPA Region 7 SIPs, State and local AQ contacts: http://www.epa.gov/region07/air/index.htm HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/air-quality/
2. Airport Hazards (Clear	 Acquisition for construction 	Project is located within 2,500 feet of the end of a	Airport clear zone and accident potential zone (APZ)	RCZ/CZ: New construction, major rehabilitation, and	Contact airport operator or nearest
Zones & APZ)	Change in land useIncrease in density	civil airport runway or 15,000 feet of the end of	maps are available from airport operations authority.	activities that significantly prolong physical or economic	FAA District office.
24 CFR Part 51-D "Siting of HUD-	 Major ('substantial') rehabilitation 	a military airfield runway.	■ Civil airport: The Airport	life of the property are prohibited.	Airport locations: Civil NPIAS



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Assisted Projects in Runway Clear Zones at Civil Airports and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at Military Airfields" (HUD)	New construction Applicable airports: Civil airport designated in Nat'l Plan of Integrated Airport System (NPIAS): http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/ All military air installations (Note: See also Clear Zone notification requirement, page 13.)	HUD policy is to promote compatible land uses in RCZ/CZ/APZ.	Layout Plan shows the Runway Clear Zone (RCZ), [a.k.a. Runway Protection Zone]. • Military airfield: The AICUZ Study shows the CZ and APZ.	APZ: HUD assistance in APZ is discouraged, and project must be compatible with DOD land use guidelines for APZs.	http://www.faa.gov/airports/plannin g capacity/npias/reports/ and http://www.airnav.com/airports/ Military Bases: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/conus.htm and http://www.globemaster.de/bases.html HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/airport-hazards/
3. Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451 et. seq., particularly section 1424(e)).	 Acquisition of undeveloped land Change of land use Major rehabilitation New construction 	Project is located in a state having a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program.	CZM maps are on NOAA (Nat'l Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration) web site: http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/welcome.html	State CZM agency (or its approved local designee) must concur with a finding (or issue permit) in evidence that project is consistent with approved State CZM plan.	NOAA: http://coastalmanagement.no aa.gov/welcome.html HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/envir onmental-review/coastal- zone-management/
4. Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR Part 58.5 (i) (2) (HUD).	 Acquisition Disposition Conversion from non-residential to residential. Demolition Leasing New construction Rehabilitation Repair 	Project is located on or near site that contains hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals or gases, or radioactive substances, that could affect the health and safety of occupants or that conflict with the intended utilization of the property. Particular attention to be given to any site located	Documentation may consist of Phase I environmental site assessment (ASTM standard practice E1527-13, as amended) and, as applicable, Phase II ESA, site characterizations and remediation plans. Additional/alternative documentation may include: Site inspection(s) by knowledgeable professional(s).	Due diligence must be exercised to ascertain the presence of contamination. In many cases, a Phase I environmental site assessment (ASTM standard E1527-13, as amended) must be performed. If the Phase I identifies recognized environmental conditions or if the results are inconclusive, a Phase II environmental site assessment will be required.	EPA Envirofacts Data: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/ EPA NEPAssist: http://134.67.99.123/nepassis t/entry.aspx EPA EnviroMapper: http://www.epa.gov/emefdata/ em4ef.home EPA CERCLIS/NPL — Superfund database http://www.epa.gov/superfund /sites/query/basic.htm

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		on or in general proximity to landfills, dumps, industrial sites, gas stations or other locations that contain hazardous wastes or materials. All property proposed for use in HUD programs must be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property. The environmental review of multifamily housing with 5 or more dwelling units must include a review of previous uses of the site or other evidence of contamination on or near the site to assure the proposed occupants are not impacted by any of these hazards. Current techniques by qualified professionals shall be used to undertake investigations determined necessary.	 Search of EPA and state/local/tribal databases for sites and facilities posing known or potential contamination concerns (including NPL sites (Superfund), RCRA facilities, Brownfields). Evaluation of permitted facilities for regulatory violations, e.g., using EPA ECHO database. Analysis of past uses of the site and adjacent properties as documented historic resources (e.g., Sanborn Fire Insurance Rate Maps and city directories). ASTM Phase I, Phase II, and related protocols available at: http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/index.shtml?E+mystore ASTM Phase I "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process" (E1527-13): http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/DATABASE.CART/PAGES/E1527.htm?L+mystore+iweh6695+1022889987 Federal (EPA) standard for performing due diligence, aka, "all appropriate inquiries" (AAI) 40 CFR 312: http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/aai/in 	Based upon the Phase II results, remediation, mitigation and monitoring measures may be required. Such measures must be consistent with Federal, State, Tribal and local laws and regulations, and must be implemented by qualified professionals. Specific forms of remediation are not prescribed by HUD and may vary depending on the nature of the hazard.	EPA Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO): http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/index.html EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/toxic releases.html ATSDR "ToxFAQs" summaries about hazardous substances: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp Right-To-Know Network: EPA databases, including TRI (Toxic Release Inventory); NPL & CERCLIS; RCRA: http://www.rtknet.org/ State voluntary cleanup programs: Kansas Dept. Health & Environ't (KDHE) http://www.kdheks.gov/remedial/index.html Missouri Dept. Natural Resources (DNR) http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/index.html Nebraska Dept. Environmental Quality (NDEQ) http://www.deg.state.ne.us/ Iowa Dept. Natural

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			ASTM Phase I standard practice (E1527-13) is consistent with and in compliance with EPA's AAI (40 CFR 312). Property that may be exposed to sub-surface vapors caused by a release of vapors from contaminated soil &/or groundwater on or near the project may warrant evaluation in accordance with ASTM standard practice E 2600-10: http://www.astm.org/Standards/E2600.htm The outcome of a vapor evaluation may warrant further investigation. Radon Control: Existing Multifamily Housing: ASTM E 2121-11 "Standard Practice for Installing Radon Mitigation Systems in Existing Low-Rise Residential Buildings" http://www.astm.org/Standards/E2121.htm New Multifamily Housing: ASTM E 1465-08a "Standard Practice for Radon Control Options for Design and Construction of New Low-Rise Residential Buildings" http://www.astm.org/Standards/E1465.htm		Resources (DNR) http://www.iowadnr.gov/I nsideDNR/RegulatoryLa nd/ContaminatedSites.as px FAQs about USTs: http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/ faqs/index.htm EPA Cleanup Guidance: http://clu-in.org/ HUD Lead Rule Compliance Advisor: http://portalapps.hud.gov/Cor vidRpt/HUDLBP/welcome.ht ml HUD Lead-Based Paint Guidelines http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal /HUD?src=/program_offices/h ealthy_homes/lbp/hudguidelin es HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/site-contamination/

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5. Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), particularly section 7 (16 U.S.C. 1536) 50 CFR Part 402 "Endangered Species Act" (DOI & Commerce)	 Acquisition or Disposition of undeveloped land Conversion of land use Demolition Site clearance Major rehabilitation New construction 	Project may affect or is likely to affect any Federally listed endangered or threatened species or its habitat.	Evaluate species and habitat listings for project area. Contact US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine if a listed species or habitat is present in the project area or may be affected by the project. USFWS general information on listed species and habitats: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/species/index.html USFWS Critical Habitat online mapper: http://crithab.fws.gov/ USFWS "iPaC" - critical habitat and species list http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ Kansas listed species: http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/pub/stateListingAndOccurrenceIndividual.jsp?state=KS Missouri listed species: http://newmdcgis.mdc.mo.gov/EnvReview/Default.aspx (USFWS & state Natural Heritage Database) Missouri species, by county: http://midwest.fws.gov/endangered/lists/missouri-cty.html Nebraska listed species: http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/pub/stateListingAndOccurrenceIndividual.jsp?state=NE	Determination required of either "no effect," "may affect but not likely to adversely affect" or "likely to adversely affect" a listed species or its habitat. If a listed species or habitat is present in project area, consultation is required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to determine if the proposed activity will adversely affect the subject species or habitat. Step-by-step Section 7 consultation: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/index.html When required, a biological assessment must be prepared by a qualified professional (e.g., biologist or botanist) explaining the likely effect on the species or habitat.	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Ecological Services Field offices: Kansas 315 Houston St, Rm E; Manhattan, KS 66502-6172 (785-539-3474) Missouri 101 Park DeVille Dr. Suite A Columbia, MO 65203-0057 (573-234-2132) Nebraska 203 West 2 nd St. Second Floor Grand Island, NE 68801 (308-382-6468) lowa 4469 48th Ave Court Rock Island, IL 61201 (309-793-5800) HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/endangered-species/

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			lowa species, by county: http://www.fws.gov/Midwest/Endanger ed/LISTS/iowa_cty.html		
6. Environmental Justice E.O. 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"	Applies when an adverse impact or condition occurs with respect to an environmental issue; and, When the activity is: Acquisition Change of land use Demolition Rehabilitation New construction	Project site or neighborhood suffers from adverse health or environmental effects which disproportionately impact a minority or low-income population relative to the community at large. The potential for new or continued adverse health or environmental effects must be considered.	EPA's "EJ View" Tool provides information relevant to EJ assessments: http://epamap14.epa.gov/ejmap/entry.html Census and geospatial data from local and regional planning agencies. Census data and maps also available at: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/isf/pages/index.xhtml and: http://www.census.gov/ Tract-level data on race & income: http://www.ffiec.gov/geocode	Perform an EJ analysis using census, geographic and other data to determine if a low-income/minority population is disproportionately impacted. If susceptible populations are impacted: • Mitigation or avoidance of adverse impacts must be considered to the extent practicable; and, • Public participation processes must involve the affected population(s) in the decision-making process.	EJ maps & analysis, by location: http://www.scorecard.org/community/ei-index.tcl EPA MyRTK (Right-to-Know) Network http://www.rtknet.org/ EPA Maps: http://epamap14.epa.gov/eimap/entry.html EPA MyEnvironment: http://www.epa.gov/myenvironment/ CEQ guide to EJ: http://www.epa.gov/nepa/regs/ei/justice.pdf EPA guide to NEPA & EJ http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ei/resources/policy/ei_guidance_nepa_epa0498.pdf Human Health & Toxicology: CDC (NIOSH) http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/chemical.html ATSDR http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ EPA (IRIS) http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/index.cfm Scorecard.Org: (Note: environmental

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7. Explosive and Flammable Operations Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C "Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Petroleum Products or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature" (HUD)	Residential project when the activity is: New construction Rehabilitation, where unit density increased Conversion of land use from non- residential to residential use Vacant building made habitable or Any project for industrial, commercial, institutional or recreational use, when the activity is: New construction Conversion of land use	Project is located within sight of or in proximity to a stationary hazardous facility that stores, handles or processes chemicals or petrochemicals of an explosive or flammable nature, such as liquid propane, gasoline or other above-ground storage tanks. Excluded from the regulation: Mobile tanks (including railroad cars other than when servicing a facility) Buried tanks Residential tanks that serve HUD-assisted 1-4 unit housing Tanks with less than 100-gallon capacity and having common fuels	Site inspection, aerial photo analysis and/or contact with local fire protection or emergency management agencies to determine presence of hazardous industrial operations and/or above-ground tanks in vicinity of project. Contact local owner/operator of such facility/tank to determine the type, volume and other characteristics of fuels and chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature.	Calculate the acceptable separation distance (ASD) per guidebook HUD-1060-CPD (1996), "Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities," and apply appropriate mitigation measures or reject the site. Electronic calculator of ASD: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/asdcalculator.cfm Mitigation may include burying the tank(s) or construction of a barrier of adequate size and strength to protect the building and occupants. Mitigation options: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/hazards mitigation options.pdf Barrier design guidance: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=barrier design guidance.pdf	datasets are from ca. 2002) http://www.scorecard.org/community/ei-index.tcl HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/environmental-iustice/ Contact HUD Field Environmental Officer for tanks having over 1 million-gallon capacity. HUD ASD Guidebook: https://www.onecpd.info/resource/2762/acceptable-separation-distance-guidebook/ HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/explosive-and-flammable-facilities/
8. Farmland Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7	 Acquisition of undeveloped land Conversion of undeveloped land New construction 	Project is located in area that includes prime farmland, unique farmland, or land of statewide or local	Follow steps for using soil maps to find important farmlands: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/lA_env_Class1_farmlands.html	Site assessment by NRCS is required to determine impact of the farmland conversion. Form #AD-1006 rates 12 criteria. Sponsor must submit	County offices for Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) listed at: http://offices.sc.egov.usda.go y/locator/app

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U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), particularly sections 1504(b) & 1541 7 CFR Part 658, "Farmland Protection Policy" (USDA)	• Site clearance	importance. Can include forest land, pastureland or cropland, but not water or urbanized land. Urban land is exempt if the land is "already in" or "committed" to urban development per 7 CFR 658.2(a).	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil maps (95% of nation's counties): http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ Alternatively, contact local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office to determine the potential presence of protected farmland. Land "already in" or "committed" to urban development includes: • Census Bureau Map showing land identified as "urbanized area" (UA): http://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/tig erweb/ • USGS topographical maps showing urban area mapped with a "tint overprint": http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/ma plocator/(ctype=areaDetails&xcm=r3sta ndardpitrex_prd&carea=%24ROOT&lay out=6 1 61 48&uiarea=2)/.do • USDA Important Farmland Maps showing "urban-built- up": http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/IA env_Cla ss1_farmlands.html	form to NRCS, which has 45 days to make a determination. Form AD-1006 and instructions: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045394.pdf Instructions: http://www.rudev.usda.gov/SupportDocuments/AD_1006_Instruct.pdf Form NRCS-CPA-1006 for corridor projects: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045395.pdf	NRCS and FPPA: http://www.nrcs.usda.qov/wps /portal/nrcs/detail/national/pro grams/alphabetical/fppa/?&ci d=nrcs143_008275 HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/envir onmental-review/farmlands- protection/
9. Floodplain Management E.O. 11988, "Floodplain Management", particularly section	 Acquisition for construction or for existing bldg >4 units Disposition >4 units Financing >4 units Leasing >4 units 	Project is located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain), or, if a critical action (e.g., nursing home; hospital; fire station) is located in a	FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). FIRMETTE maps, which cover small areas (approx. 1	Avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. Approval of project requires compliance with the decision-	FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/business /nfip/fmapinfo.shtm State Floodplain Managers: http://www.floods.org/StateP OCs/map.asp

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2(a). 24 CFR Part 55 "Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection" (HUD)	■ New construction ■ Rehab or Repair, unless 1-4 unit housing below threshold of Substantial Improvement (total rehab cost <50% pre-rehab value or <20% density increase)	500-year floodplain.	sq. mile), can be obtained at no charge on-line: http://msc.fema.gov For unmapped areas, FEMA Community Status Book can provide information on flood hazards: www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm	making provisions of §55.20, i.e., the "eight-step" process. Project may be approved only if there is no practicable alternative outside the floodplain. Project must apply appropriate mitigation.	HUD sample 8-Step analysis: https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3190/floodplain-management-8-step-decision-making-process/ HUD sample floodplain Notices: https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3191/early-notice-and-public-review-of-a-proposed-activity-floodplain/ HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/floodplain-management/
10. Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), particularly sections 106 & 110. 36 CFR Part 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" (ACHP)	Any undertaking having the potential to cause effect, such as: Acquisition Demolition Ground disturbance New construction Rehabilitation Repair	Project's area of potential effects [see §800.16(d)] contains: A property listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places; or, An historic district listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places; or, Compelling evidence of the high probability of archeological resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. National Register	Information on historic resources available from National, State, Tribal and local registers/sources: National Register http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) http://ncshpo.org Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) http://www.nathpo.org Certified Local Government (CLG) preservation staff.	Afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment, consistent with the procedures of 36 CFR Part 800 implementing the Section 106 process. Consultation with the SHPO is required. Consultation with THPO and interested parties and public participation may be required. The Section 106 process includes initiation of the process [§800.3], identification of historic properties [§800.4], assessment of adverse effects [§800.5], and resolution of adverse effects [§800.6]. Formal agreements	Advisory Council: http://www.achp.gov ACHP applicant toolkit: http://www.achp.gov/apptoolki t.html State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs): http://www.ncshpo.org Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs): http://www.nathpo.org HUD tribal consultation database: http://egis.hud.gov/tdat/Tribal.aspx Federally-recognized Indian tribes: http://grants.cr.nps.gov/nacd/index.cfm and http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/T

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		Eligibility Criteria: http://www.achp.gov/nrcriteria.ht ml HUD "TDAT" tribal database: http://egis.hud.gov/tdat/Tribal.as px		(Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement) stipulate how adverse effects will be resolved. Guidance on writing MOAs: http://www.npi.org/tools.html HUD database of Section 106 agreements (MOA & PA): https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3675/section-106-agreement-database/	ribalGovernmentServices/TribalDirectory/Index.htm National Register database: http://www.nr.nps.gov/ National Register: http://www.nr.nps.gov/ National Register: http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome. Preservation staff of a CLG (Certified Local Govern't) — contact the local government. NPS Standards and technical aids: http://www.nps.gov/tps/index.htm Other resource links: http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/preserve.html HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/historic-preservation/

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Abatement & Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978. 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B "Noise Abatement and Control" (HUD)	Residential and other noise-sensitive developments (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, day care, community center, etc.) Required: Acquisition for residential or noise-sensitive use Conversion of land use from non-residential to residential New construction Encouraged: Rehabilitation	Project is located within: 1,000 feet of major/busy road, 3,000 feet of railway, 15 miles of airport (civil or military). HUD interior noise goal is 45 decibels (DNL) or lower. HUD exterior noise goal is 55 decibels (DNL) or lower, although 65 DNL is considered acceptable.	Noise assessment data sources include: local or state highway departments; local or regional planning departments; public works departments; public works departments; railroad dispatch offices; and airport operators. Airport noise contour maps are shown on Airport Layout Plan (civil airport) or AICUZ Study (military airfield). Civil airports subject to HUD noise requirements are designated in the FAA's "National Plan of Integrated Airport System" (NPIAS): http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/ Both Commercial Service (CS) and Primary (P) airports have noise contours maps available General Aviation (GA) airports with less than 9,000 enplanements may be assumed to not present a community noise concern; otherwise, consult airport operator	Perform noise assessment in accordance with the Noise Assessment Guidelines (NAG) in guidebook HUD-953-CPD(1). For airports, use the airport's noise contour maps to determine noise levels (the contour lines are expressed in DNL noise levels). Noise level calculator: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/dnlcalculator.cfm Projected noise level: 65-75 DNL "Normally Unacceptable;" requires mitigation or attenuation >75 DNL "Unacceptable;" requires mitigation or attenuation >75 DNL "Unacceptable;" requires rejection in most cases unless mitigated. Noise barrier calculator: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/mitigation.cfm Building wall mitigation calculator - Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool (STraCAT): http://portal.hud.gov/hudstracat/noise CalcEntry.jsp	Traffic volumes - Road lowa http://www.iowadotmaps.com/mstraffic/index.html Kansas http://www.ksdot.org/burTransPla/prodinfo/trafdata.asp Missouri http://www.modot.mo.gov/safety/afficvolumemaps.htm Nebraska http://www.nebraskatransportatioorg/maps/#traffvol Rail information: Fed Rail Admin (FRA) crossing inventory http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/tficeofSafety/publicsite/crossng/xingqryloc.aspx Iowa http://www.iowadotmaps.com/mspdf/Rail Base.pdf Kansas http://www.ksdot.org/burRail/rail/tfault.asp Missouri http://www.modot.org/othertranspration/rail/documents/rail freight 061809.pdf Nebraska http://www.nebraskatransportatioorg/rpt/rail.htm Barrier guidance (FHWA): https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/envonment/keepdown.htm HUD Q&A and Noise Guidebook: https://www.necpd.info/environmental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review/noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-review-noise-abatement-anental-noise-abatement-anenta

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12. Water Quality (Sole Source Aquifers) Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 201, 300(f) et seq., and 21 U.S.C. 349), particularly section 1424(e) 40 CFR Part 149 "Sole Source Aquifers" (EPA)	 Acquisition of undeveloped land Change of land use New construction 	Project is located within area of an EPA-designated sole source aquifer, unless project utilizes municipal water and sewer and has appropriate local drainage.	Designated sole source aquifers are listed on EPA web site: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/pubs/qrg_ssamap_reg7.pdf	Review of project by Regional EPA Office of Ground Water is required if activity is of a type and size specified in an agreement between EPA and HUD. Project may require memorandum of understanding (MOU) with EPA describing compliance to be followed.	EPA – ground water & drinking water: http://www.epa.gov/safewater /ssanp.html EPA – source water protection: http://water.epa.gov/infrastruc ture/drinkingwater/sourcewat er/protection/index.cfm EPA – TDML maps: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/t mdl/index.html EPA – Septic Systems: http://water.epa.gov/infrastruc ture/drinkingwater/sourcewat er/protection/sourcewater/protection/sourcewater/protection/sourcewater/protection/sourcewater/protection_septicsystems.cfm HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/envir onmental-review/sole-source-aquifers/
13. Wetland Protection E.O. 11990, "Protection of Wetlands," particularly sections 2 & 5. 24 CFR Part 55 "Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection" (HUD).	 Acquisition or Disposition of undeveloped land Change of land use New construction Expansion of bldg footprint 	Project is located within, or has impact upon, a wetland. Wetlands include both "jurisdictional" wetlands (aka, waters of the U.S.) and "isolated" wetlands.	National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps listed on USFWS site: http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html NWI maps are used for preliminary screening. Where site inspection or other information indicates potential for a wetland, the wetland should be delineated by a qualified wetland professional. For wetlands delineations, contact USACOE, USFWS, USDA- NRCS, USEPA and/or private consultants.	Avoid adverse impacts upon wetlands and direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is practicable alternative. Approval of project requires compliance with the decision-making provisions of §55.20, i.e., the "eight-step" process. Project may be approved only if there is no practicable alternative outside the wetland.	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers: http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Pages/cecwo_reg.aspx U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: http://wetlands.fws.gov/ EPA: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/ HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/wetlands-protection/

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14. Wild & Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), particularly sections 5(d), 7(a), 7(b) & (c). 36 CFR Part 297 "Wild and Scenic Rivers" (USDA)	Acquisition of undeveloped land Change of land use Major rehabilitation New construction	Project is located within one (1) mile of a designated Wild & Scenic River, or river being studied as a potential component of the Wild & Scenic River system. Project is located upstream, downstream, or on a tributary of river that is designated, studied or has potential for listing on the system. Protected rivers are: Designated, Study and National River Inventory (NRI) rivers. NRI rivers may be eligible for listing as a Wild & Scenic River.	Designated wild and scenic rivers are listed on the National Park Service: http://www.rivers.gov/map.php GIS shape files (maps) can also be downloaded from this site. Study Rivers (potential wild and scenic rivers): http://www.rivers.gov/study.php Nationwide River Inventory (NRI) listed rivers: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rt ca/nri/	For a Designated River or Study River, determination from the National Park Service (NPS), or other federal/state/local Managing Agency, must be obtained, with finding that the project will not have a direct and adverse effect on the river nor invade or diminish values associated with such rivers. For NRI rivers, consultation with NPS is recommended to identify and eliminate direct and adverse effects.	National Park Service: http://www.rivers.gov/ and http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/progr ams/rtca/nri/auth.html NEPA /CEQ Guidance: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/progr ams/rtca/nri/hist.html Publications: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/porta ls/rivers/pub_resources_river s.html HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/envir onmental-review/wild-and- scenic-rivers/

24 CFR Parts 58.6/50.4 - Other Requirements

1. Airport Clear Zones 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D "Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects in Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones" (HUD)	Purchase or sale of real property	Project is located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 15,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway.	Airport clear zone maps available from airport operations authority.	Purchase or sale of a property in a CZ requires notification to buyer per 24 CFR Part 58.6(d). The notice informs the prospective buyer of potential hazards from airplane accidents and the potential by airport or airfield operators who may wish to purchase the property at some point in the future.	Contact airport operator or nearest FAA District office. Sample notice and HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/airport-hazards/
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2. Coastal Barriers Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3501)	All activities having a physical impact	Project is located in a community listed in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS).	CBRS maps on USFWS and FEMA websites: http://www.fws.gov/CBRA/Maps/Mapper.html AND/OR http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/welcome.html Coastal barriers also displayed on a FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).	Federal funding is prohibited for projects located within a designated coastal barrier.	FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/nfip/ manual200505/18cbrs.pdf HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/envir onmental-review/coastal- barrier-resources/
Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended. National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. sec 4001f) 44 CFR Parts 59-77 "Regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program" (FEMA)	All HUD programs that provide assistance to buildings. Exceptions: Leasing without rehab, acquisition or improvements Loans < \$5,000 repaid within 1 year Maintenance State-administered formula grants (i.e., CDBG, HOME & ESG programs) Inapplicable: Improvements or repairs costing less than the deductible of a standard flood insurance policy on a building (current FEMA deductible is \$500).	Project is located within Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA is the 100-year floodplain).	FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM). FIRMETTE maps, which cover small areas (approx. 1 sq. mile), can be obtained at no charge on-line: http://msc.fema.gov	Property owner must purchase and maintain flood insurance protection. Coverage is limited to the building and improvements only. No coverage is available for land. Coverage requirements: Grants – Term is for life of the building, regardless of transfer of ownership; and coverage amount is equal to total project cost (up to maximum coverage limit). Loans – Term equal to that of the loan; coverage amount equal to that of the loan (up to maximum coverage limit).	FEMA "Mandatory Purchase of Flood Insurance" Guidelines: http://www.fema.gov/library/vi ewRecord.do?id=2954 FEMA Nat'l Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): http://www.fema.gov/business /nfip/index.shtm and FEMA "FloodSmart": http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/index.isp Community status of participation in National Flood Insurance Program: www.fema.gov/fema/csb.sht m HUD Q&A: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/flood- insurance/

- HUD Office of Environment and Energy (OEE): https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/
- Glossary of Environmental Terms: <u>www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms</u>
- HUD Environmental Assessment and EA Factors: https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/environmental-assessments/
- HUD Environmental Impact Statements (EIS): https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/environmental-impact-statements/